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COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Ginling
Corres.
Hall, Christine H. 1940
Harvard-Yenching Institute 1929
Highbaugh, Irma 1939-1941
Ho I-djen 1930-1939
Ho Yung-djen 1947

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girling

Christine H. Hall

"Mrs. Ardron B. Lewis"

Mrs. Ardron B. Lewis
802 Chalfonte Drive
Alexandria, Virginia

Name (maiden or married) by
which you were known at Ginling Christine H. Hall

1934-1935 at Ginling. Work: Teaching fresh man and Practice School
English

B.A. or B.S. Year 1933 School Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

M.A. or M.S. Year _____ School _____

Ph.D. Year _____ School _____

Other degrees _____ Year _____ School _____

_____ Year _____ School _____

Date of Marriage ^{Jan. 1} 1936 Husband's name Ardron B. Lewis

Work and Travel (other than at Ginling)

Year(s) 1933 - 34 Position Teaching Fresh man English - Nanking University
Place Nanking

Year(s) 1933 - 5 Position Teaching French - Hillcrest School
Place Nanking

Year(s) 35 - 35 Position Teaching English - Army Medical College
Place Nanking

Year(s) _____ Position _____
Place _____

Year(s) _____ Position _____
Place _____

You can get in touch with the following people at the addresses indicated:

BERGER, Mrs. R. R.

RUEFF, Frau Gese

GAILEY, Miss Helen

VAIL, Miss

LAUCKS, Miss Blanche

ZIMMERMAN, Frau

MA, Mme. Yu-guiun

Signed: Christine H. Lewis

December 1940

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Jinling

Harvard - Yenching

Institute

1929

COPY

Hall Estate

77

New York City
September 14, 1929

Miss Elizabeth R. Bender
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Miss Bender:

I am sorry I have delayed so long in answering your letter about the possible relation of Ginling to the distribution from the Hall Estate.

Whether "Ginling might have received a share as well as not" is something which, I think, no one can say with assurance of verity except the Estate Trustees themselves. When, in the spring of 1926, at their request I put before them a schedule representing my own judgment as to a wise distribution, I included both Ginling and Yenching College for Women (as the only union women's colleges) at \$500,000 each on the same basis as Shantung, Fukien and West China. I also included them at \$350,000 each and at \$250,000 each with the same group in later alternative schedules even though I felt that I was already asking for more than the Trustees then seemed likely to approve for China.

By December, 1927, the plans of the Trustees for the Harvard-Yenching Institute took more definite form, their distinct desire being that the Institute should be the integrating factor in their program for China. This pointed in the direction of an increase in the amount of money assigned to the Institute as such and made less available for the colleges within their total limits. One can conjecture that their conclusions were partly based on the idea of relating to the Institute an institution in each geographical area. At this time I was again asked to give my ideas of the line-up in view of developments. The trustees had verbally expressed interest in several institutions, but I do not recollect any expressions of interest in the women's colleges in China. Nevertheless in giving my judgment as to the line-up, which had to be based partly on the trend of the Trustees' thought, I made a particular point of the separate status of Ginling and again recommended a grant to it.

One naturally regrets that one's hopes were not realized. The Trustees, however, have always kept their own counsel. Surmises as to their reasons for their omissions are likely, I think, to be only guess work.

I should hope that, in course of time, as the program of the Institute develops, the Ginling students and faculty would come to profit greatly by its work even though the financial program may not be directly benefitted.

0064

Miss Elizabeth R. Bender

-2-

Sept. 14, 1929.

The distribution made by the Trustees in December, 1928 to the China colleges was, as I understand it:

	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Held by the Institute</u>
Yenching University	\$1,000,000	\$ 500,000
Lingnan	700,000	300,000
Nanking	300,000	300,000
West China	200,000	300,000
Shantung	150,000	100,000
Fukien	50,000	200,000
		<u>\$1,800,000*</u>
Harvard Yenching Inst. (direct) (about 1/2, not income bearing at present)		4,500,000
Total held by Institute		<u>\$6,300,000</u>
China Colleges (direct)	<u>\$ 2,400,000</u>	2,400,000
Oberlin-Shansi (a special item)		600,000
		<u>\$9,300,000</u>

The Near Eastern Colleges (6) received about \$3,500,000. and other scattered institutions about \$1,125,000.

Cordially yours,

(signed) Eric M. North

* This total seems to be incorrect.

E.R.B.

Copies of this letter are being sent to

Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
December 9, 1929

Miss Bender,
Mrs. Thurston
Miss Grabill
Miss Griest
Miss Truedley

Dear friends:

I am writing this group letter to you largely because Dr. Wu is very busy with important and urgent problems and she would not be able to get it done for this week's boat. I send it on with apologies for we here feel that we have not given the problems raised enough consideration and yet we do feel that you should consider them, or provide for their more adequate consideration at your Ginling College Committee meeting which we suspect comes early in January.

the Estate
As you all know a large fund from the Hall Estate has been set aside for the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Cultural Studies. In addition, the same estate has given or is giving considerable aid to five other Christian institutions in China in order to strengthen their undergraduate work in the Chinese cultural studies and also to enable them to carry on definite pieces of investigation or research connected with such studies. For instance the University of Nanking has been granted \$10,000. for its Chinese library, and also has been given a sum of \$30,000. per year to finance certain investigations which they have definitely planned.

Professor Wood of Harvard University, director of the Institute who recently visited in Nanking talked to us in a general way about the advisability of Ginling asking for a grant from the Estate. He could not give any definite promises, for they seem to be too busy considering the present development of plans already started, but he felt it would be worthwhile for us to ask. Miss Priest in a later talk with him came to feel that he was very much interested in Ginling and that he would look with favor on our working out some concrete plans and then presenting them. She felt that it would be best to have the G.C.C. or its representative present them through Professor Wood. It seems that they want concrete plans, the more definitely worked out the better, and they also prefer to have the names of people mentioned who may be secured to carry on the work.

A small group of the Ginling faculty representing the Curriculum Committee and the Chinese and Sociology Departments have in two different meetings considered Ginling's possible contributions and her needs, and certainly came to feel that it would be worthwhile for Ginling to make a request, perhaps for both a library grant and an annual grant. In the first place such a sum of money would enable Ginling to make a larger contribution to China, and in addition it would enable us to call to our faculty a few strong and outstanding people in certain fields of work. All of us felt too that a limited amount of research work carried on on our campus would raise the tone of academic work and be a stimulus to both faculty and students.

We have therefore worked out a number of suggestions and are sending them on to you with the hope that Mrs. Thurston, Miss Truedley and possibly others would supplement them, or change them in any way that seemed wise and then present them to the proper persons. As I

DEC 9 1929

mentioned before, Miss Priest suggested that they go through Professor Wood of Harvard and that they go with the sanction of the Ginling College Committee.

The following are some of the possible lines of work which Ginling might do:

CHINESE CLASSICAL MUSIC. The historical development of Chinese classical music, the theory and modern uses of Chinese music, etc. Under the direction of the right persons this study might develop into something very much worthwhile not only for China but also for the West. Its contribution to Christian hymnology might be very great.

Miss Koo and Miss Sutherland were later consulted about the possibilities along this line and decided to go down to Hsia Gwan and consult with Miss Hammond. We are enclosing her very interesting and helpful suggestions. Mr. Yang who is mentioned is available at once for this project and is most interested.

CHINESE ART. Certain studies might be made in this field although none of us now at Ginling know the field well enough to make definite plans or suggestions. It was realized that much of the study of art could be done in Peking better than in Nanking, and yet Ginling might be able in a limited field to do something. Needless to say that as a woman's college we feel the need of having some person on our faculty who can do something along this line.

Mrs. Carter was suggested as a good person with whom to consult. We have since heard that she is now in California and will very probably come to China in the spring.

CHINESE POETRY. This might be a possible field of work. Mr. Lindsay Lieu of our Chinese department suggested the getting of a person like Mr. Hu Mei who is an authority in the field of dramatic literature and giving him a chance to do further study along the line and to do more writing.

EDUCATION. It was suggested that Professor Meng, formerly of St. John's might be interested in doing more work along the line of the history of Chinese education. We tried to get him last spring to give a course in methods of teaching Chinese in middle schools. Whether or not he would be available we do not know, but giving him a chance to do more investigation along his own line, and in addition making it possible for our students to get a course under him would be desirable.

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY. Perhaps Miss Griest and Miss Trendley can think out some worthwhile problems of research in this field. Mr. Shen mentioned doing something along the line of the historical study of women's status in Chinese society, Women's contribution to Chinese culture, Women's place in Chinese society, etc. ~~might~~ ~~with~~ as possible. Dr. Lui, head of the Department of History at the National Central University and who is giving a course here at Ginling this year, said that he would be interested in helping us to a certain extent but he does not wish to give his whole time to it. The University of Nanking is giving Dr. C. C. Wu, head of their Sociology Department an opportunity to give the major part of his time to a study of the problem of the Chinese family. The greater part of his salary will therefore be carried by the Institute.

DEC 9
1929

GEOGRAPHY. Here again those of us who discussed the problem did not feel we knew enough to make intelligent suggestions. This is such a virgin field however that we thought there might be many problems of investigation. Dju Ao, of the University of Michigan and Liu En-lan of Clark, both of whom are working in the field of geography might under the direction of Clark University, let us say, do something that would be acceptable to the Institute as well as very valuable for Ginling.

Because Ginling trains so many teachers for the middle schools perhaps we are more conscious than others of the inadequate materials -both in textbooks and reference materials- for the middle school students. Whether or not the production of material along the line of history, geography, social problems, etc. would be of interest enough to the Institute to make them finance it is a question that I cannot answer.

As I said before, we feel rather apologetic in sending these suggestions on in this state, but most of us do not have the time or the ability to work them out more adequately. In case you feel that you can go on with them there are two points that you should keep in mind, namely, (1) That any problems for research must be along the line of Chinese cultural studies. Miss Priest felt that they were not interested along any scientific lines. She even questions whether or not they would be interested in any problems in the field of geography, sociology, education, and economics. However, it might be that they would be interested in certain phases of these subjects. (2) That any problems for which funds are being asked must be worked out carefully and if possible with definite people in mind to carry them on.

I am sure that you can see how research carried on in several of these fields would strengthen the Ginling curriculum. For years we have felt the need of courses in art, geology, geography, Chinese music, etc. and yet we have not been able to afford a person for them. Miss Priest said that the Institute was quite willing to have people give let us say, two thirds of their time to research and the other one third to teaching, and that would be a very good solution to our problems.

I send this letter on with many apologies for I have not had the time or ability to formulate it. I am anxious to get it off to Shanghai tomorrow with Miss Warren and Miss Cogswell when they go down, ~~tomorrow~~. As some of you may know, the situation in Nanking is becoming more and more tense and the American Consul is determined to make the number of American men and women as small as possible until he can see more clearly what the future is going to be for General Chiang. This morning we sent off Miss Case and Miss Sharp- by "we" I mean the Advisory Committee. That means that six of us are still left here and will probably be allowed to remain on. Dr. Wu made a splendid talk to the student body this morning in which she told them of the situation and let them know that for the present at least the college is going to carry on its work. She helped them to see that Nanking is probably as safe as any place in China at the present time. It certainly is difficult to have every semester interrupted as we have for the last few years.

What ever you hear from the papers we hope that you will make plans to carry on Ginling and to increase our income. If we are looted we will need more money than at present so do not stop working no matter how glaring the headlines. All is so peaceful on the Ginling campus and everybody is going along with her work. A few students have left.

With love to all, *Minnie V.*

Ginting

Irma Highbaugh

W. F. M. S. Executive Committee of W. F. M. S.

Phillips Hotel

Kansas City Missouri

Two people concerned with Miss Highbaugh's assignment are Miss Watson, W.F.M.S., Nebraska, and Mrs. Cecil in charge of appointments to China

(Miss Irma Highbaugh State Hotel Kansas City Missouri

for further
conference only

150 Fifth Avenue
New York New York
25 April 1939

Dear Miss Robinson:

Quite unexpectedly Miss Highbaugh called upon me in Detroit the other day and told me that President Wu Yi-fang had issued an invitation to her to join the staff of the Rural Project near Chengtu. This fact is of importance in relation to our plans for further training for two of the Chinese members of the staff, and is related also to the availability of another person whom I have just seen, a highly trained Chinese who will be ready to return to the field at the mid-year, 1939-40. This last-named Chinese woman is the daughter of one of the technical members of the present government, was born in Hunan, and is very naturally highly adapted to the present West China situation. It will be a convenience if you will let me know, addressing me in New York, as soon as a decision is reached in relation to Miss Highbaugh's location in China next year.

I would assume that in any case this appointment would be a purely temporary one, and would not necessitate Miss Highbaugh's detachment for more than a year or two from the field in which her experience lies. The members of the W.F.M.S. Executive Committee have long been aware that in planning for future service of Western members of the China faculties, we are looking toward brief appointments of highly-trained men and women, often those who will be available during their furlough periods of leave from Western colleges and universities.

I hope that the Kansas City deliberations will not be too taxing, and that you will be able to return to your office with a sense of important issues satisfactorily settled.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Faye Robinson

The United Conference

The Methodist Church

Branch Post Office

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

2nd Street Kansas City Missouri

August 18, 1941

Mr. Richard J. Walsh
ASIA Magazine Inc.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Walsh:

Some time ago we received the enclosed article from Chengtu. It seems to possess a certain value, but I am not sure it will be of interest to ASIA. I am sending it to you in the hope that you will be good enough to tell us frankly what you think about it, and what you think we should do with it.

Many of our staff members have done much research into various phases of Chinese culture. Miss Highbaugh's interest in embroidery is typical of the work which is being done by our staff members to study, explain, and preserve various aspects of China's civilization.

I hope I am not imposing on you by sending you this material.

Very sincerely yours,

Oliver J. Caldwell

OJC:P
Enc.

PHOTOGRAPAS:

To Accompany "The Family Life Motif in 'Jenshow' Embroideries"

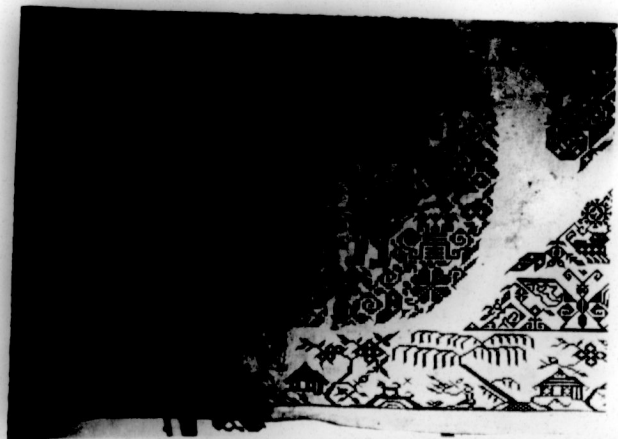
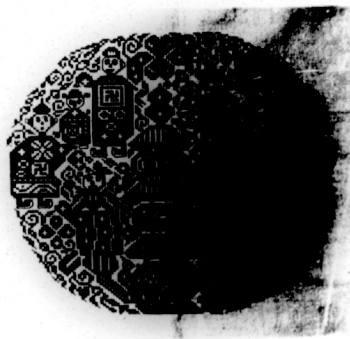
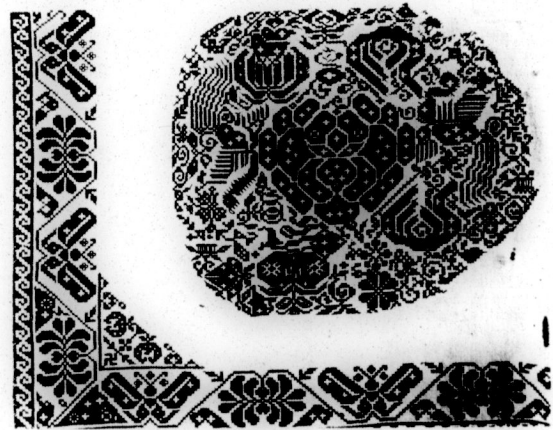
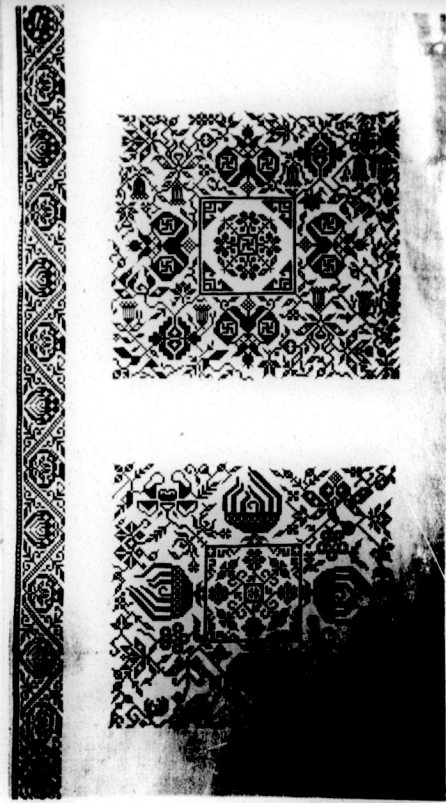
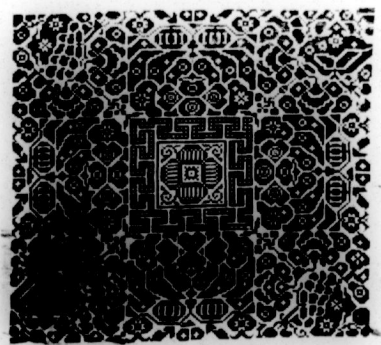
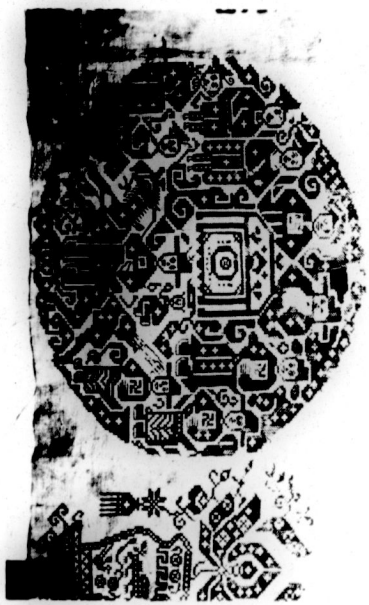


Photo by W. P. Fenn
Chengtu
Szechuan,
China

II-6

Photo by W. P. Fenn.
Chengtu
Szechuan, China
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II-3
Photo by W. P. Fenn
Chengtu,
Szechuan,
China

Photo by W. P. Fenn
Chengtu, Szechuan
China

I-II

Photo by W. P. Fenn
Chengtu,
Szechuan, China

E-II

Photo by W. P. Fenn
Chengtu S-II
Szechuan, China

Photo by W. P. Fenn
Chengtu, Szechuan
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I-II

Photo by W. P. Fenn
Chengtu, Szechuan
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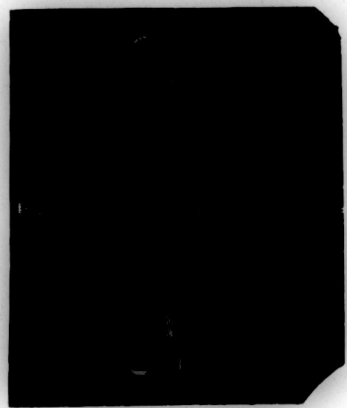
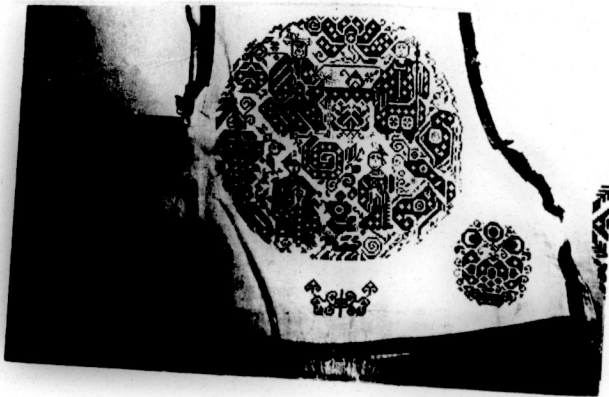
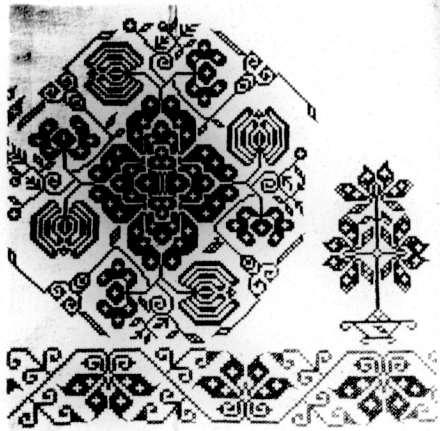
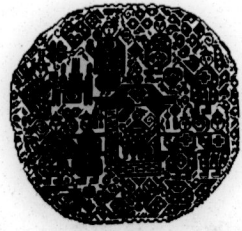
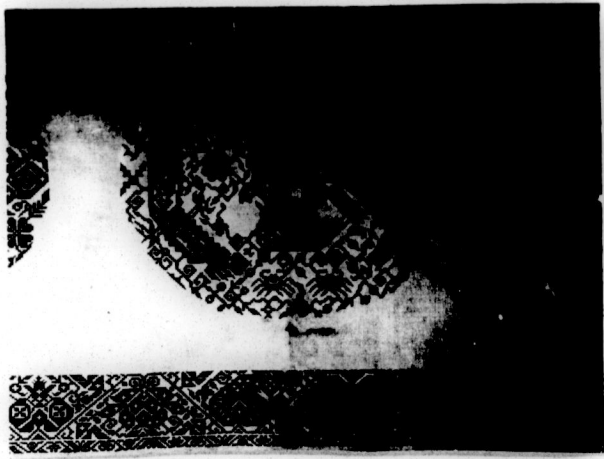


Photo by W. P. Fern
Chengtu Szechuan
China

Photo by W. P. Fern
Chengtu Szechuan
China

1-1

Photo by W. P. Fern
Chengtu
Szechuan
China

II-2

Photo by W. P. Fern
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Szechuan
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1-III

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Photo by W. P. Fern
Chengtu
Szechuan
China

II-2

from the editors of

VOGUE

INCORPORATING VANITY FAIR

*"The Family Life Motif
in Embroidery"
by Irma
Highbaugh*

The Editors regret that the material you were good enough to submit to them does not exactly meet their editorial needs. It is returned, therefore, with their thanks and sincere regrets.

0079

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Photographic illustrations
corresponding to marginal numbers
of the manuscript -

The Family Life *Thailif* in *puskhow*
&
Embroideries

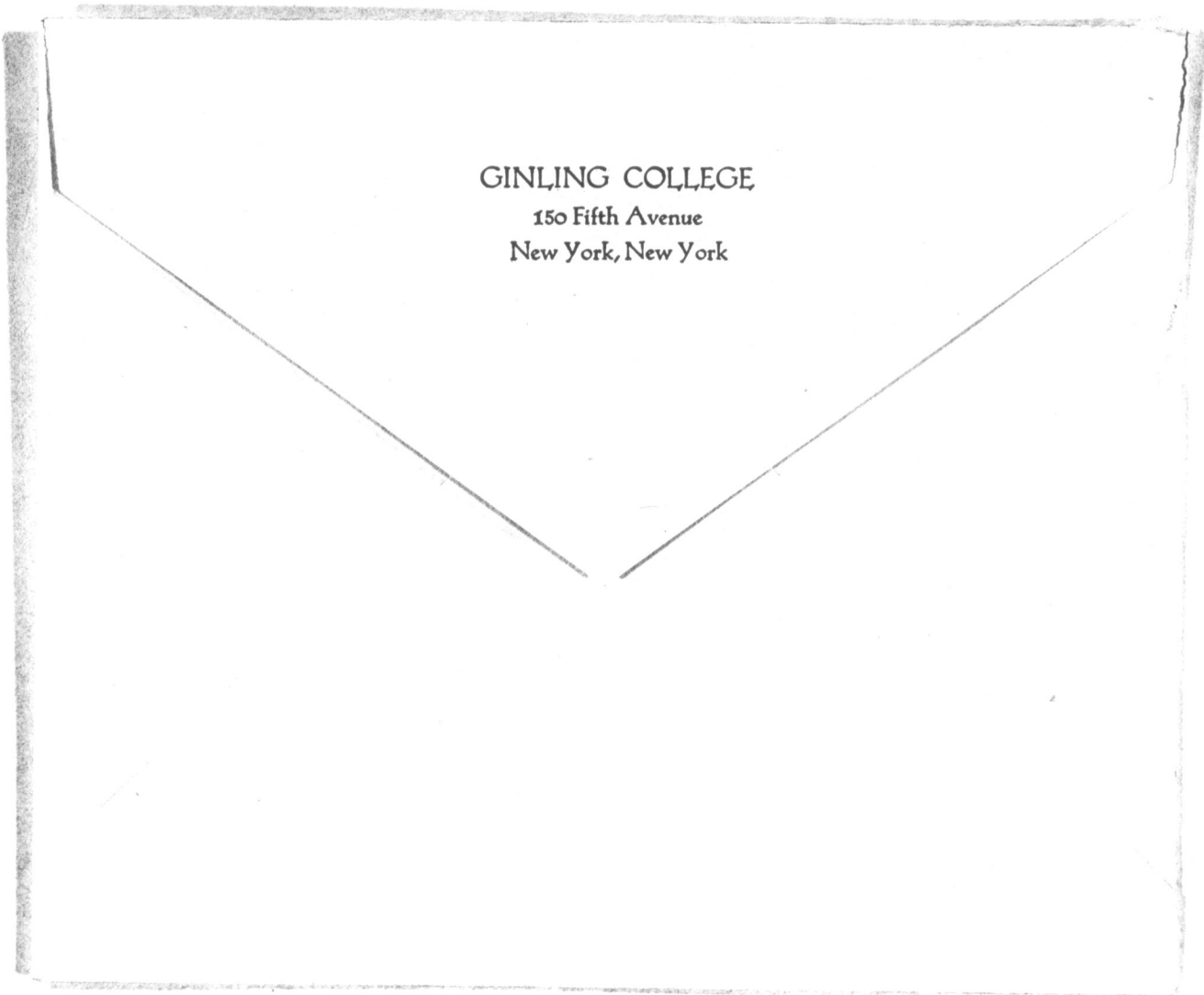
Note -

These are the only copies available.

GINLING COLLEGE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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GINLING COLLEGE

150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

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0081

THE FAMILY LIFE MOTIF IN JENSHOW EMBROIDERIES

Irma Highbaugh

Note: Jenshow (pronounced Renshō) is a small county seat in Szechuan Province, China, where Ginling College has its Rural Service Station. The Handcrafts Department has as one of its objectives the preservation of the beautiful old patterns which are native to Jenshow and which are now out of favor, with no real art supplanting them.

In common with peasant arts in many lands, Jenshow embroideries have grown out of the experiences of the common people and have expressed their religion, their philosophy of life, and have brought beauty into everyday living. The white cloth on which they are made was produced from cotton grown on the family farm and was spun, woven and embroidered in the family home. Silk for the thread was in earlier days spun from cocoons nurtured in the homes, while even the indigo which dyed it was grown in the neighborhood. Designs were largely borders and large round or square placques, their distinctive feature being a heavy massed effect. This navy-blue cross-stitch, requiring meticulous counting of the threads of the cloth, told clearly the patience and skill of the maker. More than that, true art was expressed in the highly-prized realistic representation of figures of man, bird and beast. Today one sees old bed valences offering sometimes the one spot of beauty in an otherwise drab home. Produced twenty-five, thirty, forty years, or even two or three generations ago, the patterns bear the marks of the Ch'ing Dynasty. Embroidered for dowry chests, they appear almost exclusively on bed valences and handkerchiefs prepared for the younger brothers and sisters of the future husband.

As one studies these embroideries, one is impressed with the great prevalence of the Family Life Motif, running the whole gamut from wedding processions, the birth of children, their education, getting them located in life, to grandmother's birthday and the everlasting life symbols. The male and female elements are always represented by a combination of the dragon and phoenix. Jenshow embroideries are no exception to this rule though the dragon is not popular here and the phoenix, which is the most frequent single design, is usually found in combination with the tree peony, the emblem of royalty.

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I

I-1

Most popular of all family life designs is the bridal procession. This is done in the heavy border so characteristic of Janshow. It consists of an elaborate procession of the old royal official type. Banners are carried by tiny figures while willow and plum trees, bridges and pagodas and all the scenery passed enroute is included. The bridal placque has as its center the bridal chair, borne by four men, with the bride in it. Above are the aunt of the bride and a male representative of the groom, who have acted as middle men in arranging the marriage and have definite responsibilities in connection with the wedding. The lower half depicts the bride-groom kneeling before the family altar waiting for his bride. In this, as in all these embroideries, large feet denote men and small feet women, while differences in head-dress also designate men and women.

II

II-1

Happiness symbols belong to family life as well as more general spheres. The butterfly borders and placques are exceedingly popular, though chrysanthemums, lotus and vases of varied flowers are most numerous. Many designs which look innocuous to the casual eye

II-2

are filled with deep significance to the initiated. The pomegranate^A,
 an indispensable item in wedding decorations, promises sons as numerous
 as the seeds of its fruit so that the sophisticated university graduate
 or returned student must add this symbol to his wedding decorations even
 as the prospective brides did to the Jen show embroideries. The golden

II-3

gourd found growing on the garden wall or the thatched roof, or picked
 and lying on the family altar beside the incense pot, is another symbol
 of fecundity. Its seeds again promise profusion of sons. In a land or
 community where sons to carry on the family line was the chief objective
 of marriage, these symbols have deep religious significance as has the
 less frequent though more fragrant Buddha's Hand fruit. "Ch'i Lin Sung

II-4

Tzu" is the Chinese phrase which expresses the hope of that mythical
 animal which looks something like a deer with a queer hoof. One must
 recognize him surrounded by the flowers and leaves to know that this
 "Chi Lin", the Phoenix, is the Chinese "stork" who brings the babies.

III

Symbols to insure the life and safety of little children fol-
 low naturally those which brought them into the world. As one walks

down the streets of Jenshow one sees the children wearing silver locks suspended from Chains around their necks. These are supposed to lock in the life of the child. Far more children have this lock embroidered on their little aprons. Some are white aprons with blue cross stitch cut from an old bed valence from mother's dowry chest. Others are red cross stitch done on white but by far the greater majority are white stitching on navy blue cloth. Babies of the current year are protected by the same symbols as were their mothers and grandmothers. Often these are copied by mothers who vaguely feel that they will protect the child, more often because they are pretty or someone nearby has the pattern. There are still many mothers who devoutly believe that these symbols have power.

IV

The next group of patterns show how everything in life comes back to the home. There is a great variety of the smart son of the family who has gone away to take his examinations returning with his degree. Sometimes this constitutes the whole placque, the son on a prancing steed wearing on his cap the button denoting his degree and

on his face a broad grin.

IV-2
 Again the placque depicts the scholar parades. The son goes away and returns wearing the golden flower on his cap indicating that he has secured the highest literary degree to be had. According to custom, he mounts his horse, attended by two men carrying the umbrella showing his degree, and parades the town for all to view him for three days in succession.

IV-3
 Yet another variation of this theme shows the son in the midst of his admiring family. Mounted on his horse, wearing his literary cap with the golden flowers, and on ~~th~~ his coat the embroidered Mandarin Square showing the official position he has secured as a result of his high literary standing, he sets forth to pay official calls on the important men of the community.

IV-4
 The story of Pao Wen Chen is the unpublished influence of the wife over her husband. It shows the official sitting in court with another second in power on the other side of the table. Below in the placque, the two wives are seated while in between is a small figure kneeling. He is a suppliant who always makes himself small, beseeching the wife to intercede with her husband in his behalf.

A less happy strain in family life is the story of Hsu Hsien, called "Ch'ing She, Pai She", Black Snake, White Snake. This might be termed in western phraseology "The Serpent in the Home", "The Green Eyed Monster, Jealousy", or the "Triangle". This is a very familiar drama on the legitimate stage and in the Shadow Pictures. The whole story is on a Jenshow Placque. Everyone who has lived in China is familiar with the belief that snakes, monkeys, weasels, butterflies, etc. can change into human beings and back again into their original forms. The story goes that Black Snake and White Snake were inseparable friends. They both changed into beautiful girls. Later White Snake was married. To this union was born a son. The child grew up, passed his examinations, and became an official. While the son was away, Black Snake became jealous of the family felicity and going to the happy husband whispered to him, "You think your wife is a beautiful woman, but really she is a changeling from a snake." She further told him how to prove whether or not her words were true. Seizing a whip, the husband followed directions and began to beat his wife, the mother of his son. Immediately she changed into a snake and crawled into a pagoda nearby. When the official-son returned home, the neighbors told him the

IV-5

sad fate of his mother. The son prepared incense and candles and kneeling before the altar placed in front of the pagoda, paid heart-broken respect to his departed mother. The placque shows the mother just turning into a snake and crawling under the pagoda, while the son kneels before the altar. The white marble pagoda, which was the scene of this story stood until recent years beside the West Lake near Hangchow.

Li San Niang is a story of the Han Dynasty which is shown in variations in the Jenshow embroideries. One version follows. Liu Kao was a handsome but indigent son of the royal line. He was so poor that he had to seek work away from home and found it in the rich Li Family. He did his work in an unusual manner and one day Li San Niang third daughter of the family, waited just inside her door to see who swept her walks so clean. She was impressed with the comely young man, and another day, she dropped her handkerchief where Liu Kao would find it and on sending her slave to retrieve the handkerchief, Liu Kao refused to part with it. Affection grew between the beautiful, carefully nurtured third daughter of the Rich Lis and the impecunious son of the royal line who showed such promise to her eyes.



IV-6
con't.

Word came of it to father Li and Liu Kao was summarily dismissed. Li San Niang admitted to her father her love for Liu Kao and asked permission to marry him. Enraged, the father shouted, "Marry him and you are not a daughter of mine." The marriage took place and Li San Niang, pampered daughter of the rich ate bitterness. Grinding the grain daily for the family bread, it was at the mill-stone that her baby was born. The country at that time was in tumult. Liu Kao became a soldier and life under a harsh mother-in-law became increasingly difficult for Li San Niang. Liu Kao fought bravely, climbed higher and higher and became a noted general. The throne was empty and who was better fitted to occupy it than brave General Liu Kao of the royal line. And so he became emperor.

The embroidered placque shows them in their less opulent days. Li San Niang is seen carrying water in two buckets suspended from the shoulder pole while Liu Kao carries on his back the bag of meal which his wife will soon again be grinding. The family pig, a prominent feature of the picture waits thirstily for the water which Li San Niang brings, walking on her tiny feet.

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A final placque in this series shows the second Emperor Hsun driving an elephant hitched to his plow. Li Shan in Chekiang Province has the field where this early emperor began the custom which was continued to the end of the last dynasty, that of the emperor turning the first furrow of the spring plowing in behalf of the whole nation. This fittingly symbolizes the heart life of the three-fourths of China's families, who are farmers.

IV-7

V

Finally there are the many peach motifs which hold first place in helping the grandparents to celebrate their birthdays, and are a symbol of long happy life. A constant theme in these embroideries is the "Wan Tzu" Greek Key design used impartially in placques and borders as a symbol of everlasting life.

IV-1,2

All photographic illustrations by

W. P. Fenn
 Chengtu
 Szechuan China

1
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7
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7
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4

808 W. 9th St.,
Coffeyville, Kansas
Nov. 1, 1946

Dear Friends:

This is a goodbye letter to bring you up to date on me. I am scheduled to sail

S.S. Marine Lynx, (²⁶about Nov. 12, delayed somewhat due to Maritime strike)
American President Line,
San Francisco, Cal.

Here is my new address. I hope that many of you will use it. Ordinary postage of five cents will reach me in a month or six weeks. The new airmail rate is \$.25 and we are promised weekly service soon.

Miss Irma Highbaugh,
7 Avenue Petain,
Shanghai, China.

The new job is an expansion of the old one. I shall be working with the National Christian Council on the Christianizing of the Home section. They propose to establish four Area Centers for research, demonstration, literature production, extension and training. These will be located in the North, West, Central and South China areas respectively and my job will be to help develop these centers. I shall therefore, have my residence officially in Shanghai, and be there as a jumping off place, but spend nine months or so each year living in one of these centers and working as a staff member in it. The first half year will be spent in Shanghai working at literature to be used in the family life program. Some of the things which were done in the Kien Yang Rural Service Station with which you are familiar will be continued in these new centers. They are health and sanitation, maternity welfare, child welfare through nursery play groups and parent education, preparation for home making for boys and girls in schools and clubs, literary work, and Christian nurture in the family. For those of you who think in terms of schools as the total mission program, this work is done in classes and meetings conducted in homes and is more like the social service programs we know here at home.

Those of you who have heard me speak can fill in the above paragraph with stories of people and families. The rest of you will wait for the next letters which tell about people. I do want to thank you for the gifts which you have sent to me personally, and in behalf of those to whom you have sent gifts through me, I thank you. The trunks which some of you provided have been mended, keys fitted and are all packed ^{board} with those gifts and a few other things. The last notice from the Mission says that no boxes can go on our boat, so the trunks were exactly the right thing. You will never be able to recognize yours again for they have my name painted on both ends now.

The book, Family Life in West China, which took so much of my furlough time is in press and we hope you will be reading it next year. Life and work will be very difficult in these years just ahead. I shall count on your faith, your prayers and your letters for strength.

Thanks for your letter about Dr. Lin. What a shame! So glad she lives.

Sincerely yours,

Irma Highbaugh

Miss Ho I-djen

Ho I-djen (Miss) 1930

See Miss Griest's letter of 12/21/41 for brief history

Miss Ho - Jenling 1930

Called the most
brilliant of the 160
fine Chinese students
at Ann Arbor.

Taking her ~~doctorate~~
on a thesis -
"An Extension of the
Spectrum of Singly
Ionized Yttrium."

Yttrium is an element
found only in rare
earths.

Field - Spectroscopy
Chemico-physics.

Master's degree in
Physical Chemistry.

Dept. of Physics
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sept. 25, 1935

Mrs. T.D. Macmillan
150 5th Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Macmillan:

Your letter dated September 13th was received. Since quite a few of the Peking girls left for China last summer I don't think I know correctly who are now studying in the states. But there are two Miss Lis if I am not mistaken;

Miss Li, Djo-1 U. of Calif. Int'l House, Berkeley, Calif.
& Miss Li, Dge-djen T.C. Columbia U., N.Y.

Mrs. Wu, Wu-1, this year's Bardeen scholar from China, will not be here on account of her health. I will let you know soon after I find out who will be coming or who is here.

My research program in Physics for the coming year is not definitely scheduled yet. Much of my time will be occupied in the laboratory and it could not be very rigid. I shall be very glad to meet with friends of Peking who are near Ann Arbor. Having been away from Peking for more than five years, I am not so very well informed about the College. I wonder if you have the latest news. I will appreciate very much if you will let me have some pamphlets or other publications.

Sincerely yours
D. J. Griffiths (Ho)

Dept. of Physics
University of Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
April 14, 1937

Dear Miss Giest:

I owe you a thousand apologies! You would ~~not~~ never have guessed how much I have enjoyed your letters. It's a crime the way I put off things deliberately but you will forgive me, will you?

Things never come to an end & I am getting discouraged. After I handed in my thesis I began to think about my oral examination, my report at the Washington meeting, my work next year — my future. To translate all my thoughts into action is, by no means, an easy task. Well, I guess that is life.

Since I have not yet decided on whether I shall have my oral exam. before my Washington trip or not I can not say definitely when I'll be in N.Y.C. Should I decide to be in the vicinity of N.Y.C. during the second week of May, I shall be delighted to have the opportunity to attend the dinner on May 10th & to visit you at Mrs. Partridge. If it's not too late I shall let you know in another two weeks.

How do you like staying in N.Y.C.? When will you be back in Guelph again?

Sincerely yours
Ho Igin

Miss Ho

April 16, 1937

My dear Miss Ho:

In a letter from Miss Chin which I received this morning, I learned that Dr. Wu is hoping for a favorable answer from you to her invitation to be at Ginling next year. I can't tell you how much I hope that you will be moved to accept this invitation. It will be a great thing for Ginling to have you.

I am looking forward to seeing you when you go through New York in May.

Sincerely yours,

RG/EA

Miss I-djen Ho
Department of Physics
Ann Arbor, Michigan

also personal note
in response to her letter
4/14/37 - Has her name
put on list for Hs. Board's
dinner.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

May 21, 1937

Dear Miss Priest:

Sorry I did not write you earlier. My oral exam. last Wed. terminated my six years' work here in the States.

My plans for ^{this} next year is still uncertain but I decide to spend the summer to the early part of the first semester in Europe, which means I will not be able to accept Gunkel's invitation. I am very sorry for ~~for~~ doing so.

I expect to arrive N.Y.C. this coming Wed. (May 26) and park at the International House temporarily. I shall be busy that night but can

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

MAY 21
1937

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

I call you at the office in the
afternoon? A note of the Dater. House
will reach you. Is Mrs. MacMillan
in N.Y.?

Excuse me for my carelessness
in writing.

Sincerely yours,
Edwin Ho

C O P Y

1 Wang-Ta-Jen Huting,
Peking (East City)
China
April 23, 1938.

Prof. R. A. Sawyer
Department of Physics
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
U.S.A.

My dear Prof. Sawyer:

It was not my intention to be silent after my visit to Germany. The frequent air raids over Soochow as well as over many cities before and after my return made it very hard for me to keep up my correspondence. I was forced to leave my home on November 13th when I thought that was going to be a departure forever. Finally I joined my family - we did not have to go to a refugee's camp, but we lived among hundreds of other refugees in a small village about forty miles from the city. After eight weeks of living in anxiety and suspense we made our first move to Shanghai and then Peking. Our return is still uncertain and it will be for an indefinite period. I cannot tell what will happen to us by the time you receive this note, (if this does ever reach you.)

I am glad that I still have my thesis among the few things left to my name. However, I have not that article written for publication and I am afraid it will be sometime before it is done. At present I have myself occupied with a job teaching Qualitative Analysis, Physical Chemistry and Modern Physics at the Peking Women's College. It is embarrassing to confess that for eight months I did not see one single copy of the current scientific journal and I really don't know what is going on in the Physics and chemistry laboratories these days. Well, I may have to learn things all over again before very long.

My sister in Berlin is still there and she is very fortunate to be able to stay with the Paschens who are extremely kind to her. They have just moved to Lessing Str. 56 (Berlin NW 8 7).

If I am not mistaken you will have your sabbatical year starting this fall. Are you going to Germany or somewhere else? Will you please be very kind to let me know when you change your address.

With my best regards to Mrs. Sawyer.

Very sincerely yours,

I-djen Ho.

Copy

Ginling Alumnae.

Yenching University

April 1, 1939

Dear "Old Yenchingians",

Although this letter is being written on April first, I assure you I shall write the truth and nothing but the truth! For that reason, probably, I should apologize if you find my account dry and most uninteresting.

Among the many distinguished visitors to Yenching during the last two weeks were Mr. and Mrs. James D. White, Mr. John Beldon, Dr. W. B. Pettus, and Colonel and Mrs. Stillwell. Mr. White, the Associated Press correspondent, spoke to the Tuesday faculty group on the industrial developments in "Tung-pei" (Manchuria). Mr. Beldon, who is an independent journalist reported the conditions of the different military districts. Dr. Pettus was supposedly to tell us something about finance when he was with us last Tuesday, but he backed out at the last minute. The only reason I can think of is that he was afraid of the audience, especially after he was informed that Professor Wagner had just taken a trip to Tientsin. In that port city Miss Wagner was fully occupied at the Municipal Market. (I learned this from a very reliable source.) Last Wednesday, Dr. Stuart gave a tea party in honour of Colonel and Mrs. Stillwell who will be leaving Peking in a few days. The exhibition of Miss Alison Stillwell's Chinese paintings that afternoon received much comment from the community.

Two other members of the Women's College spent this last week-end in Tientsin. Dean Speer spoke at Keen School when she was there, and Dr. Jenkins visited Dr. Ting's hospital aside from attending to some business. Miss Cookingham left for Tientsin on March 28th, but she is on her way to the States and will not be back for five months.

Tennis is again in full swing. The formal opening of the club this Spring took place last Monday on the grounds adjacent to the courts. So far only a small number of the members of the Women's College faculty have participated in these games. Miss Cummings' absence can be easily explained by the fact that she has recently joined the adherents of Culbertson.

The recital last evening, March 31, marks the climax of this season's events. The internationally known mezzo-soprano, Friedlein Ria Von Hessert of Berlin, sang in Bashford Auditorium, masterpieces from the works of Schubert, Brahms, Reger, and Strauss, and in addition folk songs from Hungary, France, Spain, Russia and Italy in their original tongues. She was accompanied by Mrs. Ament who has the reputation of being one of the best accompanists on the Pacific Coast. We certainly consider ourselves most fortunate to have had this rare opportunity of hearing such an accomplished artist.

Before I conclude this note a few words to introduce myself may not be out of place. I am a Ginling graduate and received my higher degrees from Mount Holyoke College and the University of Michigan. Since this is my first year in Yenching I must be a stranger to you all. My work is in the Physics Department which is the least popular with the women students. My staying with the Women's College physician, Dr. Jenkins, however, keeps me well informed about students' health as well as many other things.

My best wishes to you all,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ I-djen Ho

Ginling

Ho Yung-djen

1947

院學理文子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING CHINA

Ho Yung-djen
(1930)

室公辦長院

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 20, 1947

Mrs. Cynthia B. Geiser
Chairman, Pacific Fellowship Council
American Association of University Women
1839 Anapuni Street
Honolulu, 4, Hawaii

Dear Mrs. Geiser:

It gives me pleasure to recommend for your consideration Miss Ho Yung-djen (Mrs. Chou--I am not certain this spelling is accurate). Miss Ho has sent to you, directly, her application for an A. A. U. W. scholarship. Through some delay in the delivery of my letter to her, she received the blanks quite late, so she was not able to mail them to you earlier. But I hope my previous letter to you made it possible for you to hold open your decision in granting scholarships.

Miss Ho graduated from Ginling College in 1930 with a major in biology. She was a good student and has a good mind. In spite of some ill health during her last two years of college, she was able to complete her college work in four years. After graduation, she taught sciences in girls' high schools, and continued teaching after her marriage. During the war years, when the family refugeeed to the interior, her husband's health broke down, and she had to work even harder to support the whole family. After she reached Kweichow, she began teaching biological sciences in the Army Medical College. Her courage, determination, and resourcefulness under all sorts of trying circumstances show that she has ability and strength of character, and is worthy of help.

Miss Ho is deeply interested in Home Economics and Nutrition, and would like to have an opportunity to specialize in these fields. I consider her well qualified to take up advanced study in English. Furthermore, the importance of nutrition is being increasingly recognized and there is a real need for well-trained personnel to develop this work. I feel confident that, if she is given the opportunity to have this training, you will be helping not only Miss Ho herself, but you will be making an effective contribution to the development of the science of nutrition in China.

With sincere hopes that you may be able to grant favorable consideration to this application, and with many thanks for giving Ginling College alumnae this opportunity to apply for a scholarship, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu
President, Ginling College

YFW:hp
Enc.

0103